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The function of KGF in morphogenesis of epithelium and reepithelialization of wounds.

Werner S, Smola H, Liao X, Longaker MT, Krieg T, Hofschneider PH, Williams LT
Science 1994 Nov 266:819-22

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Abstract

The function of keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) in normal and wounded skin was assessed by expression of a dominant-negative KGF receptor transgene in basal keratinocytes. The skin of transgenic mice was characterized by epidermal atrophy, abnormalities in the hair follicles, and dermal hyperthickening. Upon skin injury, inhibition of KGF receptor signaling reduced the proliferation rate of epidermal keratinocytes at the wound edge, resulting in substantially delayed reepithelialization of the wound.

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